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COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
20-31 March 1995
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REVIEW OF QUADRENNIAL REPORTS SUBMITTED BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, CATEGORIES I AND II

Follow-up to decisions taken by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations at its session in 1993

Reports submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968

* E/C.2/1995/1.

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Note

1. At its session in 1993, the Committee requested organizations that had failed to submit reports for the period 1988-1991 to provide those reports within three months. It decided to review the reports at its session in 1995 and agreed that, in accordance with past practice, organizations that failed to submit a report within the specific time would automatically have their consultative status with the Economic and Social Council withdrawn (E/1993/63, para. 32).

2. The following organizations submitted reports, which are reproduced below.

CONTENTS

		Page
Note		2
1.	Africa Club	4
2.	Centre of Economic and Social Studies of the Third World	8
3.	Council of European and Japanese National Shipowners' Associations	12
4.	Data for Development	14
5.	Food and Disarmament International	17
6.	Institute for Policy Studies	20
7.	International Commission of Health Professionals for Health and Human Rights	21
8.	International Committee for European Security and Cooperation	23
9.	International Council for Adult Education	27
10.	International Society for Criminology	30
11.	International Society for Research on Aggression	35
12.	Organization of African Trade Union Unity	37
13.	Pan-African Women's Organization	41
14.	St. Joan's International Alliance	44
15.	Women's World Banking	48

1. AFRICA CLUB

(Category II)

During the period 1989-1991, the Africa Club participated regularly in meetings of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU). It also attended meetings of the African Development Bank (ADB) and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States dealing with cooperation with the European Economic Community (EEC).

In 1988, the Africa Club began its cooperation with the Centre for International Studies and Research on the Lomé Conventions (CIERCL), based in Lomé.

CIERCL has a threefold mission:

(a) To mobilize and strengthen the research, study and management capacities of ACP States;

(b) To contribute, through research and reflection, to the implementation of economic and socio-cultural development policies, programmes and strategies more suited to ACP States;

(c) To increase the information, communication and cooperation capabilities of ACP States.

The Africa Club, CIERCL and the ACP/EEC Universities organized numerous research seminars between 1988 and 1991 on the following topics:

(a) "The Gulf of Benin and the slave route: ebb and flow";

(b) "The role of the Mediterranean in Euro-African trade" (the contribution of the Rhône/Saône rivers);

(c) "The silk route and the gold route: similarities and differences";

(d) "Encounter between the Church at Lyon and Africa: mercantilism, colonization or exchange between civilizations?";

(e) "The Lyon region: the heart of Europe and North/South meeting point";

(f) "Understanding the provisions of the Fourth Lomé Convention";

(g) "The inclusion of the cultural dimension in international development and cooperation: the stakes and the challenges".

The Africa Club has also identified new research topics with CIERCL and the ACP/EEC Universities:

(a) "Democratization, pluralism of ideas and development: towards what kind of society in Africa?";

(b) "The effect of the Maastricht Treaty on political, economic and social change in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries";

(c) "West African integration: towards the creation of centres of development";

(d) "Energy resources and development in Africa";

(e) "Joint reflections on the renewal of North-South dialogue";

(f) "Joint reflections on cooperation between newly industrialized and developing countries";

(g) "Economic crisis, liberalization and economic and financial restructuring in Africa";

(h) "The major transformations under way: towards what new world order?";

(i) "Misery, poverty and world peace";

(j) "Freedoms, democratization and conflict prevention mechanisms";

(k) "The African Union: myths, realities and necessities";

(l) "Peace in the minds of men, education and training".

In addition, the Africa Club participated intensively in the work of the International Congress on "Peace in the Minds of Men" held from 26 June to 1 July 1989 at Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire, by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Houphouët-Boigny International Foundation for Peace, which brought together many eminent persons and experts and undoubtedly helped to rally support for the defence of peace in the minds of men and to recast the dialogue between cultures and peoples. The Africa Club was involved in the preparations for this Congress, and its Secretary-General suggested, in his statement at the plenary meeting, that an international centre for peace research should be established with a view to producing a culture of peace, comprising elements of all major world cultural identities, and establishing an ongoing dialogue between all cultural zones. The centre would also analyse the role that the Industrial Revolution played in creating the North-South divide and the role that the present-day scientific and technological revolution could play in overcoming it.

Subsequently, the Africa Club participated in the work of the Europe-Africa Encounter which was held at Porto Novo, Benin, from 31 August to 3 September 1989, and was organized by the European Council, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the World Social Prospects Association (WSPA) on the topic "North-South Interdependence and Solidarity". During the meeting, the Secretary-General of the Africa Club made a statement on "Thoughts on the challenges and stakes involved in, and major prospects for, cooperation between Europe and African, Caribbean and Pacific countries: towards an alternative dialogue".

The Africa Club then took part in the seminar on "The European Union" held at Ventoteme from 1 to 7 September 1989 by the Altiero Spinelli Institute for Federalist Studies.

The Africa Club participated in the UNESCO General Conference in Paris from October to November 1989, and its Secretary-General, on behalf of the Club, endorsed the draft third medium-term plan which reaffirmed the ethical mission of UNESCO and clearly defined the three major challenges facing the world at the dawn of the twenty-first century: environmental preservation, development and peace.

The Africa Club also supported the appropriate measures taken to ensure the success of the World Conference on Education for All held in 1990 and all the action undertaken by UNESCO in connection with the Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Cooperation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. It also supported the improvements in decentralization, the increasing effectiveness of the UNESCO presence in the field and its rapid interventions in crisis situations, particularly the principal role of UNESCO in its areas of competence during Namibia's transition to independence. The Secretary-General of the Africa Club warmly congratulated the Director-General of UNESCO on the measures taken in the context of the International Literacy Year to raise the awareness of numerous intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, on all UNESCO actions in the area of environmental preservation, development of biotechnology, international cooperation on the structure of the human genome, promotion of the International Programme for the Development of Communications, the Intergovernmental Programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB), conservation of the global heritage and the role of the organization in the development of science and technology in the service of the future. The Secretary-General of the Africa Club stressed the awareness within the international community of environmental problems, which was most clearly demonstrated in the final report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) - the famous Brundtland Report submitted to the General Assembly in October 1987 - whose title, Our Common Future, 1/ appealed with faith and determination to all citizens of the world.

The Africa Club also emphasized the need to integrate environmental problems and sustainable development so as to meet the needs of the current generation without jeopardizing the chances of future generations to attain their own ideals and satisfy their basic needs. Rather, development should henceforth be based on the sustainable use of natural and human resources and can exist only to the extent that the environment remains able to support new activities.

1/ Oxford, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Oxford University Press, 1987.

The Secretary-General of the Africa Club also announced its plans to hold a world congress on "The inclusion of a cultural dimension in development and international cooperation: stakes and challenges" under the auspices of UNESCO as part of the World Decade for Cultural Development. The congress is intended to attract the university community, politicians, diplomats, planners, leaders in the private sector, artists and men and women interested in the arts.

To organize this congress, the Africa Club will rely on the cooperation and active participation of UNESCO, the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (ACTC), the Association of African Universities (AAU), the Panafrican Scientists' Union, the United Nations University, the International Association of Universities, the European Movement, the ACP/EEC Cultural Foundation, the Arab World Institute (AWI) and the Groupement d'intérêt scientifique, economie mondiale, tiers monde, développement (CEMDEV).

The participants in the forthcoming congress should call for a new philosophy in which culture and development would go hand in hand, and which would focus on the human being, and be based on the internal dynamics of grass-roots communities. Culture, which is both a reflection of a people's history and an expression of its identity, should henceforth be integrated into development strategies. The Africa Club hopes to take advantage of this world congress to make the participants and the public aware of the primary objectives of the United Nations. In its view, the quest for peace will mean instilling new vigour into activities for the development of human resources and taking into account the cultural and social aspects of development projects and programmes. Development should be conceived not only in terms of technological progress and economic growth, but also as a series of actions intended to promote cultural development and human values in order to guarantee peace.

In April 1990, the Africa Club participated in the international conference held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso which established the Institute for Black Peoples for the purpose of protecting the values of black civilization. This Conference placed particular stress on closer ties among black peoples, including those of the diaspora.

The Africa Club also participated in several meetings of ECOWAS, OAU, ADB and the ACP Group in 1990 and 1992.

2. CENTRE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES OF THE THIRD WORLD

(Category II)

1988-1991 period

The purpose of the Centro de Estudios Económicos y Sociales del Tercer Mundo (Centre of Economic and Social Studies of the Third World) (CEESTEM), Central America is to carry out research that will generate scientific and social responses with a view to finding viable solutions to the problems confronting third world countries, particularly Latin American countries.

In view of recent social, economic and technological developments, the Centre is concerned with exploring the nature of issues concerning, inter alia, ethnic minorities, the situation of youth, discrimination against women, the cycle of hunger, information processes, the revival of traditional medicine, and the repercussions of the external debt, many of which have received scant attention.

In recent years, CEESTEM has focused its efforts on the study of social, economic and technological developments and their relationship to sustainable development.

An in-depth study of the political, economic and social structures of Latin America must now be conducted in order to determine whether they meet the requirements of most citizens.

In many Latin American countries, a democratic future is beginning to seem possible; however, these countries have no precise idea of what the content of such a political system should be. It is believed that the aim is to return to the institutional framework in which democracy functioned until the time of its collapse.

Pluralism, respect for minorities, participation, the genuine possibility of a change-over in political power and the full realization of human rights should be vital elements of the new institutional framework. The only way to ensure that a democracy is not periodically disrupted by the intervention of hostile national or foreign sectors is to have a political system which is attuned to all or at least the vast majority of the citizens of each country.

In order to achieve the type of democratic State described above independent and egalitarian economic development it is essential to have a truly sovereign international policy.

To this end, CEESTEM has restructured its internal academic organization, adapting the plans and programmes of study of its various focal points to this new approach to research.

It has also established a system of collective evaluation which, through periodic seminars, will intensify horizontal and vertical cooperation among its focal points.

1. Rural development

In this area the period 1988-1991 saw the implementation of projects designed to examine and propose options concerning the economic, technical and social aspects of the food problem in rural areas of the Latin American, Asian and African countries.

Research programmes:

(a) Latin America in international agricultural forums;

(b) Agricultural policy in the United States of America;

(c) Agrarian alternatives for Central America;

(d) Control of agri-foodstuff corporations in Latin America;

(e) Regional food security.

2. Information and communication studies

In this area there has been an analysis of information processes as economic and political factors responsible for the dependency of developing countries.

Projects implemented:

(a) Mass communication and new information technology, impact and economic parallel in Latin America;

(b) Information technology and international negotiation in Latin America;

(c) The new information technology and the Latin American State;

(d) National policies on new communication technology in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico and Peru.

3. New international economic order

The new international economic order is the economic programme which embodies the aspirations of third world peoples to development, independence and sovereignty.

In this area, the threefold nature of the process is being studied:

(a) Historical struggle for the creation of conditions favourable to the autonomous, integral national development of third world countries;

(b) Critical analysis of the structure of international economic relations and the resulting hegemony over and subordination of underdeveloped countries;

(c) Negotiation process within the United Nations and other international forums.

Programmes implemented in the 1988-1991 period:

(a) The external debt in Latin America;

(b) The restructuring of the world economy;

(c) Oil and politics in Latin America;

(d) Mexican agriculture: a description;

(e) Cooperation and integration among underdeveloped countries;

(f) The rise of political processes in Latin America;

(g) New development alternatives in Latin America.

4. International relations

The research programme in this area covers three main themes: (a) relations between Mexico and the United States of America; (b) relations between Latin America and the United States of America; (c) relations among Latin American countries in the context of international struggles for hegemony and spheres of influence, from the economic, political and social viewpoint.

Programmes implemented during the 1988-1991 period:

(a) Development conflicts in Latin America;

(b) United States interest rates and their impact on Latin America;

(c) Latin America in the context of the globalization and economic transition of the United States of America with the signing of the North American Free Trade Agreement;

(d) The reintegration of Latin America into the international economy;

(e) Latin American integration and North-South cooperation;

(f) Mexico in the international division of labour.

5. Sociology of culture and education for development

In this area, the aim is to ensure the increasing incorporation of culture and education into vital strategies for a different kind of development suitable for third world countries, particularly in Latin America.

Programmes implemented during the 1988-1991 period:

(a) Culture:

(i) the culture of health;

(ii) culture in liberation processes;

(iii) social thought in Latin America;

(iv) the family in the gestation of social movements;

(v) children's creativity and cultural innovation;

(b) Education:

(i) educational reform in new societies;

(ii) the evaluation of educational programmes as an instrument of change;

(iii) higher education and social change;

(iv) technical education and work-study programmes.

3. COUNCIL OF EUROPEAN AND JAPANESE NATIONAL SHIPOWNERS' ASSOCIATIONS

(Category II)

The main objective of the Council of European and Japanese National Shipowners' Associations (CENSA) is to promote and protect free market shipping policies in all sectors of shipping so as to meet market requirements under self-regulatory regimes in cooperation with the world-wide shipper community.

Consultative and substantive activities

Brief outline of the substantive contribution made by the organization to the Economic and Social Council and/or its subsidiary bodies through oral and written statements

1. It has not been found necessary to submit oral or written statements, since no shipping policy issues have arisen in the Economic and Social Council during the past four years.

Participation in, and activities at, conferences sponsored by the United Nations and other meetings

2. Since the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in 1964, CENSA has been involved with the substantive issues under consideration. Since 1972, this has been on the basis of its consultative status with UNCTAD in the Special Category; and CENSA has participated in the work of UNCTAD at the levels of the quadrennial conference, its Committee on Shipping at Geneva, expert groups established by the Committee and diplomatic conferences that have been serviced by the UNCTAD secretariat.

3. CENSA participated as an observer at the sixth session of the Conference at Belgrade in 1983 when shipping questions of major importance were included in the agenda but there was no occasion during the quadrennial 1988-1991 for such participation. CENSA has also attended, with observer status, the periodic sessions of the Trade and Development Board.

4. Ever since the Committee on Shipping's first special session held in 1966, CENSA has participated as an observer, first, at the special invitation of the UNCTAD secretariat but starting in 1974, as a non-governmental organization having consultative status in the Special Category.

5. During the period under review, CENSA attended both sessions of the Committee on Shipping before it was replaced by the Standing Committee on Developing Services Sectors (Shipping) in 1992. CENSA also participated in two expert group meetings, the first and second sessions of the United Nations Liner Code Review Conference and the meeting of the Working Group on International Shipping Legislation where it discussed charter parties.

Preparation of papers and other materials at the request of the Economic and Social Council, its subsidiary bodies and/or its secretariat

6. To date, CENSA has not received any such request from the Economic and Social Council, its subsidiary bodies or its secretariat.

Other examples of constituent and substantive activities, including field-level collaboration, joint sponsorship meetings, and so on

7. Although CENSA is not in the position to provide financial or technical assistance, its constituents have cooperated in finding suitable shipowner representatives with the relevant expertise to present papers at seminars, and so forth, in particular, the workshops sponsored by the Ship User's Cooperative Programme (SUCOP) of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

8. Also, CENSA has on several occasions assisted the secretariat of the Shipping Division of UNCTAD in informal consultations on practical shipping issues.

Information activities in support of the United Nations

9. Information on the work of the United Nations bodies having a bearing on shipping is regularly disseminated among the CENSA constituent national associations and committees, as and when they arise.

4. DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT

(Category II)

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Aims and purpose of the organization

Data for Development (DFD) is an international non-governmental organization active in the field of information and communication systems and technologies in the public sector, such systems and technologies being an essential tool in economic and social development. It promotes international exchange of experience in that field, especially between industrialized and developing countries.

B. Geographical membership

The following table presents the distribution of the geographical membership of as of April 1994.

	Countries represented	Members
Africa	16	27
Asia and the Pacific	12	25
Middle East		
Europe	18	53
Latin America	11	15
North America	2	25

C. Sources of funding

Until 1989, Data for Development used to receive most of its funding from the French Government (permanent secretariat) and international organizations (funding of specific activities).

Specific activities are still funding on an ad hoc basis by international organizations (the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)); the DFD permanent secretariat and activities are now funded mainly by institutional members.

II. PARTICIPATION IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AND ITS SUBSIDIARY BODIES AND ALL CONFERENCES AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS MEETINGS

The only meeting that DFD has been attending regularly are the sessions of the Statistical Commission, which take place in New York.

III. COOPERATION WITH UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMMES AND BODIES AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Data for Development is cooperating mainly with UNDP and, to a smaller extent, with the Department for Development Support and Management Services of the United Nations Secretariat.

The United Nations is represented at the DFD Board of Directors by three United Nations officials (among a total number of eight directors): one from UNDP and two from the Statistical Division of the United Nations Secretariat.

IV. OTHER RELEVANT ACTIVITIES

A. Permanent activities

DFD has permanent contacts with many United Nations bodies, including UNDP field offices, UNESCO, and so forth, which request information from DFD in order to help them carry on their programmes and projects.

B. Specific activities

DFD organizes, from time to time, international conferences on subjects of interest to the United Nations. The following conferences may be mentioned:

(a) May 1988, Beijing (China): International Conference on Strategies and Methodologies for Planning, Design and Implementation of Information Systems in Public Administration;

(b) May 1991, Cairo (Egypt): International Conference on Training Issues related to Information Systems in Public Administration. This conference was eventually cancelled due to the Persian Gulf conflict;

(c) March 1995, New Delhi (India): International Conference on Information Systems for Transition Economies. The 1995 conference is being co-sponsored by UNDP. The Honourary Committee of the Conference includes the following personalities: Mr. Federico Mayor, Director-General, UNESCO; Mr. Jean-Claude Milleron, Under-Secretary-General, Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis of the United Nations Secretariat, and Mr. Jean Ripert, former Under-Secretary-General, United Nations Secretariat. The programme committee includes officials from UNDP and UNESCO.

DFD members are currently active in many seminars and conferences organized by the United Nations and UNESCO. As an example, the Director-General is soon to participate in a seminar organized by the Department for Development Support and Management Services of the United Nations Secretariat on information systems and information resources management in public administration.

C. Other activities

Most DFD activity is not visible. It consists in informal information exchanges and relationships between its members, who exchange information on their ongoing projects: DFD is mainly a platform for dissemination of know-how, especially from industrialized to developing countries.

A few permanent officers of United Nations organizations are members of DFD. These organizations include:

(a) UNDP: the former Resident Representative in India, presently Resident Representative in Somalia;

(b) Statistical Division of the United Nations Secretariat: a Programme Coordinator, and a Technical Adviser;

(c) Department for Development Support and Management Services of the United Nations Secretariat: the Deputy Chief, Governance and Public Administration Branch, and the Interregional Adviser in Information Systems and Information Resources Management;

(d) Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the World Health Organization (WHO): officials.

V. CONCLUSION

After having reduced its activities between 1989 and 1993, due to severe budgetary restrictions, DFD, which has carried out major changes in its funding process, is starting a new programme in cooperation with UNDP, the United Nations Secretariat and UNESCO.

Due to its very specific field and limited resources, DFD is focusing its activity on the subjects that are relevant to its aims and objectives.

5. FOOD AND DISARMAMENT INTERNATIONAL

(Category II)

Food and Disarmament International (FDI) is an international association with philanthropic aims which grew out of the Nobel Prize Manifesto as a means of struggling against extermination by hunger and for development. FDI works to raise public awareness and to promote decisions, legislation and measures to achieve these ends and, through its actions and publications, to promote the Charter of the United Nations and the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV)), as well as the Convention on the Rights of the Child. FDI is in contact with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on a continuing basis.

FDI has consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

On 17 and 18 January 1988, at the Jardins du Palais-Royal in Paris, "40,000 candles of hope" were lit in the presence of numerous Nobel Prize winners, at the invitation of President Mitterrand and Elie Wiesel. This event was supported by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and attended by James P. Grant.

On 25 March 1988, at the Lomé IV Convention held in Lomé, Cameroon, a resolution was adopted in support of the Manifesto of Heads of State for the Right to Life and Liberty and against Extermination by Hunger, issued and promoted in 1986 by FDI, which recommended the inclusion of the Manifesto as one of the main reference documents for the new Association of Market Production, European Economic Community/Africa-Caribbean-Pacific. In attendance were 66 Heads of African, Caribbean and Pacific States and an equal number of deputies to the European Parliament.

On 11 April 1988 the Survival campaign was organized in Madrid by FDI within the framework of the Council of Europe North-South campaign and under the sponsorship of King Juan Carlos I. A "40,000 candles" lighting ceremony took place. In attendance were Minister Yañez, the President of the Senate, the Vice-President of the Congress of Deputies and Nobel Prize winner S. Ochoa.

On 22 April 1988, on the occasion of the elections in France, 40,000 candles were lit in 150 French cities to request that the fight against extreme poverty should be a political priority of the future President's seven-year term. The participants included UNICEF Comité France (French Committee for UNICEF).

On 17 June 1988 the Executive Director of FDI participated in a meeting of the Economic and Social Council, held in New York, which dealt with the role of armament in development cooperation, and made a statement to the General Assembly. A text of this statement will be drafted at the Council's request.

In September 1988 the United Nations Office at Geneva held a European workshop in Milan on the theme of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Secretary-General of FDI attended at the invitation of Jan Martenson.

From 1986 to 1988 the Secretary-General and the Executive Director of FDI held several meetings with United Nations officials in New York with a view to establishing cooperation between FDI and the United Nations.

From 1988 to 1989 FDI participated in plenary meetings of the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

From 7 to 16 October 1988, FDI participated in the Festival of Children and Youth, held in Brussels (information, conferences).

In November 1988 FDI contacted Javier Pérez de Cuéllar and presented the Nobel Prize campaign to him.

From 2 to 4 March 1989 FDI and Survie France (the French branch of FDI) held a conference in Paris to promote North-South cooperation for integrated development and active partnership. Some 30 non-governmental organizations and development experts attended.

From March to June 1989 frequent meetings of the European Group were held in Paris with a view to expanding the European Forum.

On 6 April 1989 a symposium on the promulgation of a law on survival and development was held at the National Assembly in Paris. The wish was expressed for this effort to be extended throughout Europe. In attendance were French non-governmental organizations, representatives of several religious denominations, the Masonic Lodge and international experts.

From 22 to 24 June 1989 a second European seminar was held at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) headquarters in Paris. A preliminary draft of a common charter for a development contract between Europe and the countries members of the World Food Programme (WFP) was drawn up.

From 13 to 22 October 1989 the Sixth Festival of Children and Youth was held in Brussels on the theme of unequal distribution of wealth.

From mid-1985 to 1990 several meetings were held with the UNDP Information Bureau with a view to "Europeanizing" the campaign.

On 17-18 March 1990 an international meeting was held at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) headquarters in Paris. The charter entitled "Partners for a Europe-WFP Development Contract", which laid the groundwork for a European forum on this theme, was approved. Various senior officials of UNESCO and UNDP Geneva took part in these efforts beginning in 1989.

From 28 to 31 May 1990, a seminar on cooperation was held in Lisbon, and the campaign "Survie 90 Operaçao Vida e Desenvolvimento" was launched. In attendance were Mr. Wilkins, Nobel Prize winners and ministers.

On 6 June 1990 parliamentarians in Paris swore a symbolic oath at the Arc de Triomphe to pursue their efforts to bring the law on survival and development to a vote.

A meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) devoted to the countries members of WFP was held on 6 September 1990.

From 18 to 29 October 1990, FDI participated in the Festival of Children and Youth, held in Brussels, on the theme of the interdependence between the poverty of the third world and the degradation of the Earth's environment, as well as on the theme of the arms race.

On 22 October 1990 the European Forum for a North-South Development Contract, whose specific purposes and means converged, for the most part, with those of FDI and Survie France, was officially established in Paris.

In 1990 and 1991 the work of FDI became focused on the form which the extension of the Survival campaign throughout Europe should take and on the dissemination of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations through this process.

6. INSTITUTE FOR POLICY STUDIES

(Category II)

The Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) was established in 1963 to provide a unique combination of independent public policy research, social commentary and activism. IPS is committed to promoting movements for peace and disarmament, civil and human rights, the environment and economic justice.

For the years under review, the Institute for Policy Studies did not make any use that has been ascertainable of its consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

7. INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS FOR HEALTH AND HUMAN RIGHTS

(Category II)

Preamble

The objective of the International Commission of Health Professionals (ICHP) for Health and Human Rights is to promote and ensure human rights in the field of health and to defend the integrity of the person. To attain this purpose, ICHP serves as an organization of health and health-related professionals world wide that provide high moral standards and a rallying point for work in human rights related to health and well-being.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies/conferences

Since 1987 the Commission has participated in meetings of the Commission on Human Rights and its Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (Geneva). Many written and oral statements have been made on such topics as chemical and biological weapons, the illegal traffic in organs, compensation for health damage to prisoners, enforced sterilization, torture, health as a human right, health as a factor for development, health rights of oppressed groups, and the promotion of professional ethics in the provision of health.

With the World Health Organization (WHO) the Commission participated in the meetings concerning the human rights of victims of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and, together with the Medical Society of WHO, sponsored a major round-table meeting on "The implications of chemical/biological weapons on man, society and the environment".

ICHP actively participated in the WHO-sponsored meetings to draft the Principles for the Protection of Persons with Mental Illness and for the Improvement of Mental Health Care, which were endorsed by the Commission on Human Rights and adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/119 of 17 December 1991. The earlier joint publication of ICHP and the International Commission of Jurists concerning human rights in mental patients in Japan had been a valuable background document in these discussions.

Representatives of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies have always been invited to conferences organized by ICHP. For example, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva and the Director-General of WHO sent their representatives to the International Conference on Combating the Use of Chemical and Biological Weapons on an official basis.

Cooperation with non-governmental organizations

In the formulation, action and representation of its ideals, ICHP has collaborated closely with relevant and recognized non-governmental organizations, inter alia, with the International Federation of Human Rights, Amnesty International, and the International Commission of Jurists.

In November 1991 the Netherlands affiliate of ICHP hosted an international meeting of humanitarian non-governmental organizations to discuss improved coordination and more effective action in the fields of human rights and social responsibility.

New Section

Besides the continuing work of its existing Sections/Affiliates, such as the International Institute of Concern for Public Health in Canada and the Johannes Wier Foundation in the Netherlands, a new ICHP Section, named Commissione Internazionale dei Professionisti della Salute per la Salute e i Diritti dell' Uomo, was founded in Italy in January 1993. The Italian Section shares the views and aspirations of ICHP and is also active in such specific fields as the protection of the child. Its resources are considerable.

Other activities

In support of the implementation of resolutions of the General Assembly and other bodies, ICHP has insisted, through its various interventions, on the ethical stance of the health profession vis-à-vis torture and other degrading practices, whether in civilian or military contexts. Health professionals and relevant organizations throughout the world have used the channels of ICHP to voice their concerns and protest against violations of human rights, especially health rights in developing countries. The ICHP publication Health and Human Rights is a valuable document.

Following a meeting of ICHP in Zambia concerning the role of traditional medicine in the promotion of the WHO concept of Health for All by the Year 2000, continuing discussion resulted in the publication of the book, Health in Africa, which has proved to be a valuable working document.

Organizational matters

In the past several months ICHP has had some administrative and financial problems, probably not unrelated to its expanding activities. Organizational study and restructuring have slowed its current work but restorative efforts (including, as mentioned above, a new and strong national section), which are expected to invigorate the Commission in its programmes and worthwhile endeavours, are under way.

8. INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN SECURITY AND COOPERATION

(Category II)

INTRODUCTION

During the period 1988-1991, the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation (ICESC), the coordinating forum for national committees and for various pluralistic currents of public opinion in the States signatories to the Helsinki Final Act of 1975, carried out regular activities linked closely to the universal purposes and principles of the United Nations.

ICESC endeavours through its own specific means to implement the principles and rules of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in such diverse areas as the economy, science and technology, the environment, culture, humanitarian law and, in particular, human rights.

The activities of ICESC during the period under review included:

(a) Regular and special meetings:

(i) Meetings of the International Secretariat (seven or eight per year);

(ii) Meetings of the International Committee (two or four per year), in which a representative of the United Nations Information Centre and Liaison Office in Brussels nearly always participated;

(iii) International conferences, seminars and symposia with broader participation (see description below);

(b) Regular and special publications:

(i) Press releases or statements issued at the conclusion of International Committee meetings;

(ii) The newsletter Focus on Vienna;

(iii) Pamphlets containing the results of the deliberations of international conferences, symposia and seminars and/or a summary of the speakers' statements;

(c) Participation of ICESC in non-governmental organization (NGO)/United Nations conferences:

(i) NGO Committee on Disarmament in Geneva;

(ii) Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament (New York, 31 May-25 June 1988);

(iii) Participation of a representative of ICESC in the work of the NGO/United Nations Committee on Peace in Vienna;

(iv) Participation in United Nations international days for peace, etc.;

(d) Cosponsorship of symposia on arms reduction in Europe (one per year).

1988

From 30 September to 2 October an international forum was held in Brussels on "New ways for a new Europe". Twenty-four countries, including the United States of America, were represented.

The opening session was presided over by the following prominent persons, each of whom made a statement:

(a) Mr. Ole Espersen, Member of Parliament, Social Democratic Party deputy (Denmark);

(b) Cardinal Franz Koenig (Austria);

(c) Mr. Edward Leemans, Minister of State, former President of the Senate (Belgium);

(d) Mr. Vitali Chapochnikov (former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)).

The following themes were chosen:

(a) Joint security;

(b) Cooperation in the areas of the economy, science and the environment;

(c) Cooperation in humanitarian and cultural fields.

During this forum, a very constructive dialogue, organized by ICESC, was held at the Catholic University of Leuven among the Rectors of the University of Leuven, Belgium, the University of Prague, Czechoslovakia, and the University of Vienna, Austria.

1989

On 17-18 February, ICESC and the French Circle for European Security and Cooperation held an international human rights seminar in Paris (Senate, Palais du Luxembourg), in which representatives of 16 European countries participated. The Centre for Human Rights represented the United Nations.

Later in the year, on 20 April, an international information seminar was organized in London by ICESC. This seminar was attended mainly by newspaper, radio and television journalists.

From 17 to 20 October, a seminar on the theme "Conventional weapons and confidence-building measures" was held in Vienna, Austria.

1990

From 23 to 25 February an international conference entitled "Which security concepts for a greater Europe?" was held in Brussels. The themes of this conference, in which delegates from 21 countries participated, were as follows:

(a) Disarmament and security;

(b) Nuclear and conventional deterrence;

(c) Defensive and offensive strategies.

The opening session was presided over by Mr. Frank Swaelen, President of the Belgian Senate. A statement was made also by Professor Bohuslav Kucera of Czechoslovakia, who read out a message from Mr. Alexander Dubček, Speaker of the Federal Assembly of the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. The Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs addressed the participants at the closing session.

A delegation from ICESC was sent to the CSCE Conference on Economic Cooperation in Europe, held in Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany, from 19 March to 11 April.

ICESC was also represented by a delegation to the CSCE Special Meeting on Mediterranean Issues, held in Palma de Mallorca, Spain, from 24 September to 19 October.

On 2-3 November, an international conference on "The new architecture of Europe", organized by ICESC, was held in Paris under the roof of the Great Arch. The themes of the conference were:

(a) The current state of Europe;

(b) Guidelines for the future;

(c) Institutionalization of CSCE.

Twenty-one European countries sent representatives.

1991

On 6-7 June, at the initiative of ICESC and the Belgian Committee for European Security and Cooperation, an international symposium on "The future of nationalities in greater Europe" was held in the Great Hall of the Rijksuniversiteit Gent in Belgium. The opening session was called to order by the Rector of the Rijksuniversiteit Gent. The President of the Flemish executive body and the Minister-President of the executive body of the French-speaking community in Belgium made statements. The themes of this symposium were:

(a) Typology of nationality issues;

(b) Nationalities in the new Europe;

(c) Institutional aspects of nationality issues;

(d) Education in the mother tongue and choice of a second language in a multicultural society;

(e) Contribution of the churches and humanist movements;

(f) Nationalities and economic and social aspects;

(g) Contributions of the world of culture, universities and the media;

(h) Reflections on the future of nationalities.

9. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR ADULT EDUCATION

(Category I)

1. Aims and purposes

Aims and purposes are as follows: to promote the education of adults in all its variety of forms and dimensions, and in relationship to the need for healthy growth and development of individuals, communities and societies. The International Council for Adult Education has 106 national, regional and sectoral member associations in 83 countries and seven regions of the world. One of its regional members, the African Association for Literacy and Adult Education, is also in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

2. Participation

The International Council for Adult Education:

(a) Attended and made oral statements at the Interregional Preparatory Meeting (of experts) for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and submitted a paper on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, Vienna, 27 June-1 July 1988;

(b) Attended and made an oral statement at the tenth session of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, Vienna, 22-31 August 1988. Submitted two written statements (E/AC.57/1988/NGO/3 of 27 July 1988 and E/AC.57/1988/NGO/6 of 22 August 1988);

(c) Attended and made oral statements at the following regional preparatory meetings for the Eighth United Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: Asia and Pacific meeting, Bangkok, 10-14 April 1989; Latin American and Caribbean meeting, San Jose, 8-12 May 1989; Western Asia meeting, Cairo, 27-31 May 1989; African meeting, Addis Ababa, 5-9 June 1989;

(d) Attended the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, supplying educational consultant to secretariat, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990;

(e) Attended eleventh session of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, Vienna, 5-16 February 1990;

(f) Attended seventy-fifth and seventy-sixth sessions of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1988 and 1989;

(g) Attended the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Colloquium on Legislative and Administrative Measures in Support of Adult Education, Athens, 25 September-1 October 1989;

(h) Attended International Conference on Popular Participation in the recovery and development process in Africa, Arusha, 12-16 February 1990;

(i) Helped plan and participated in the World Conference on Education for All - Meeting Basic Learning Needs, Jomtien, Thailand, 5-9 March 1990, and in follow-up action.

3. Cooperation

ICAE:

(a) Seconded, at ICAE expense, a consultant to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations Office at Vienna for one year beginning 1 October 1989;

(b) Prepared draft resolution on education, crime prevention and criminal justice for consideration by the twenty-sixth session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization October-November 1991;

(c) Cooperated as a partner with the UNESCO Institute for Education, Hamburg, in originating a research project to investigate and promote basic education in prisons;

(d) Disseminated information and documents concerning educational applications in various programme areas of the United Nations. See, for example, Convergence (ICAE's quarterly journal), vol. XXV, No. 2, and Voices Rising (bulletin of the ICAE Women's Programme), 1992, No. 1;

(e) Established in 1987, in response to the call of the United Nations, the International Task Force on Literacy (ITFL) to organize the mobilization of non-governmental organizations and promote their world-wide solidarity in relation to International Literacy Year. Throughout the period under review, ICAE continued to provide leadership to ITFL, hosting its international headquarters in its own offices, and coordinating numerous meetings, projects and other activities in support of International Literacy Year;

(f) Established, in 1990, a new Environmental Popular Education Programme. Cooperated in the planning of United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the Second United Nations Conference in this field;

(g) Operated an international programme of peace and human rights education directed towards the growth of democracy, the promotion of human rights, sustainable development, and the rejection of violence;

(h) Established a programme of small grants to support special peace education projects in several countries.

4. Other relevant activities

Implementation:

(a) In consultation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations at Vienna, prepared an implementation plan for various relevant Economic and Social Council and General Assembly resolutions; undertook

to devote the ICAE Education and Criminal Justice Programme to this project during the period 1991-1995;

(b) In 1988 established an International Network for Adults with Special Learning Needs to help implement the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992) proclaimed as a long-term plan of action by the General Assembly, in its resolution 37/53 of 3 December 1982;

(c) During the period under review, ICAE continued to work, in most of its programmes and activities, towards the implementation both of the Recommendation on the Development of Adult Education adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its nineteenth session, Nairobi, 26 November 1976, and of the "Right to Learn" Declaration of the Fourth UNESCO International Conference on Adult Education, Paris, 19-29 March 1985;

(d) Operated a world-wide educational programme to improve the status and lives of women;

(e) Most of the activities of ICAE contribute to the implementation of human rights efforts as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in other United Nations instruments.

Consultations with officials have been as follows:

(a) ICAE has consulted regularly with officials of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations Office at Vienna, including discussions on the preparation of a United Nations manual on prison education, an international meeting of experts on prison education, and other projects;

(b) The President and Secretary-General of ICAE met with UNESCO representatives in Paris, 11 April 1988, to discuss the International Literacy Year, and future cooperation and plans;

(c) Various international, regional and national officers and representatives of ICAE consulted frequently with United Nations officials at all levels concerning ongoing and proposed programmes and projects.

Preparation of papers and so on: ICAE prepared, for the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations Office at Vienna, a suggested educational supplement for the 1989 Quinquennial Survey on the Implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

Other: ICAE organized and held the ICAE's Fourth World Assembly on Adult Education, 8-18 January 1990, in Bangkok. The Congress was attended by approximately 500 adult educators and charted directions for the following four years. It reviewed the entire field of adult education, giving special attention to literacy, popular education and democracy.

10. INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIMINOLOGY

(Category II)

I

The International Society for Criminology (ISC) is a non-governmental organization which was established to promote international research and communication among experts in the prevention of delinquency, criminal policies and the functioning of criminal justice systems. It is represented in 57 countries by national societies or reputable individuals.

The Society has its headquarters and secretariat in Paris. It has a Board of Directors composed of 31 members, representing 21 nationalities, and its scientific programme is entrusted to a scientific committee of 30 qualified members. It collaborates with universities in the programmes of three research centres: the International Centre for Comparative Criminology at the University of Montreal, Canada, the International Centre for Clinical Criminology at the University of Genoa, Italy and the International Centre for the Study of Social Relations and Marginalization at the Basque University, San Sebastian, Spain.

II

During the period under review, the International Society for Criminology pursued activities in the following areas:

(a) Organization of International Studies in Criminology

One of the Society's well-established activities is the organization of international courses in criminology in different regions of the world. These courses, which are offered exclusively by the Society, are among the organization's most original and most stimulating initiatives, and are part of its general scientific policy to disseminate knowledge and promote the development of research in criminology.

Initially designed for a relatively small international scientific community and for persons working in penal institutions, these courses are now aimed at contributing to the development of different ideas and research into criminality crime prevention, study of the administration of justice and criminal policies. They take the form of symposiums organized on a central theme, developed by experts from different regions of the world, and information and discussion sessions organized for the benefit of a highly motivated audience. During the period under review, one of the main lines of the society's policy was to increase the number of international courses and to organize them, as far as possible, in different regions of the world. Many workshops had already been held in Europe and especially in Latin America but it is interesting to note that the Society has recently extended its activities to Asia, in particular, Japan and China. The Society exerts considerable influence on the international scientific community, primarily through these courses, and

through its publication, International Annals of Criminology, which contains the most important papers submitted at the courses.

During the period under review, eight international courses in criminology were organized on the following topics:

(a) Teaching criminology at university level in the world today, San Sebastian, Spain, 1989;

(b) Loss of liberty under the penal system from the point of view of human rights, Athens, Greece, 1989;

(c) Human rights and criminal justice; a comparative approach to respect of human rights in criminal justice, Miskolc, Hungary, 1990;

(d) Dialogue between criminology and social defence, San Marino, Italy, 1991;

(e) Public opinion, media and criminality, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1991;

(f) Overview of European research in criminology, Barcelona, Spain, 1991;

(g) Crime prevention in the urban community, Tokyo, Japan, 1992;

(h) Human rights and criminal proceedings, Salvador de Bahia, Brazil, 1992.

Some 100 to 200 persons attended each workshop and at the end of each workshop, all who were properly registered received a certificate of attendance.

(b) Participation in international activities in crime prevention

Generally speaking, the International Society for Criminology takes part in most scientific events organized either by the major international organizations (United Nations, UNESCO, the Council of Europe), or by other non-governmental organizations. It should be emphasized that the secretariat of the International Society for Criminology regularly attends meetings of experts of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg and the annual meeting of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Vienna. Ongoing relations exist with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations Office at Vienna. Every five years the Society helps with the preparations for the United Nations Congresses on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. Lastly, it cooperates on a regular basis with the other non-governmental organizations working the field of international criminology either in criminology itself or sociology (cooperation with the UNESCO International Institute for Social Sciences).

(c) Organization of two world congresses on criminology

Hamburg, Germany, 1988

(a) The world congresses, organized every five years by the International Society for Criminology, have always been important events for the relevant international scientific community. The Tenth Congress, which was held in Hamburg, Germany, from 4 to 9 September 1988 on the general theme Conceptions of Criminology: The Challenge of Criminality and Strategies for Action, was no exception. The number and calibre of participants, the original way in which the work was organized and the variety and relevance of the reports and papers presented made this congress an extremely enriching event. The number of leading figures who attended attested to the fact that criminology remains a universal discipline and one that is vital in today's world. This congress brought together over 750 participants, representing 50 countries in different geographical locations and, more importantly, with different social, economic, political and cultural backgrounds. It was therefore possible to discuss the operation and development of criminal systems that are virtually unknown in Europe, such as those of Saudi Arabia, China or India. The wide range of participants, in geopolitical terms, was matched by the variety of professions represented; thus, any professional group concerned with crime, criminality and crime prevention could take part in the discussions;

(b) The Congress was organized around four central themes which were presented at plenary meetings:

(i) "Criminology and social sciences";

(ii) "Violent and persistent delinquents";

(iii) "Abuse of power and criminality";

(iv) "The crisis in the penal system: Implications and outlook";

(c) In all the papers submitted, much emphasis was placed on prevention of delinquency, in particular, through social action. The very concept of control of the society was reconsidered in the light of behavioural and attitudinal changes revealed in the comparative studies on this issue. A study of the way in which crime and punishment are represented to the public served to highlight the fact that delinquency is to some extent becoming institutionalized, at least in so far as urban communities are concerned. The social role of the police and changes in the profession, both in terms of the training given to officers and in terms of what is expected of them were also examined; this gave rise to a constructive reappraisal of the way in which different police forces around the world are organized and administered.

Budapest, Hungary, 1993

(a) The Eleventh World Congress on Criminology was held in Budapest, Hungary, from 22 to 27 August 1993. It was attended by over 1,000 participants, representing 57 nationalities. The main theme of the congress was "Socio-political Changes and Crime: A Challenge for the Twenty-first Century".

It will be recalled that these congresses are held every five years. 1/ The decision to allow the Hungarian Society for Criminology to organize the 1993 conference was based on geopolitical and scientific considerations. Firstly, the International Society for Criminology wished to take into account the effects on crime rates of the changes affecting contemporary societies at the end of the twentieth century, especially in Europe. Secondly, the Congress was also in line with the Society's scientific policy since it was, in fact, a follow-up to the Tenth Congress, held in Hamburg in 1988, which had dealt with the "Conceptions of criminology: the challenge of criminality and strategies for action". The meeting in Budapest enabled the Society to better assess how criminology can respond to new developments in crime, in particular international crime. It was also the opportunity for an extensive exchange of ideas, experience and research, among representatives from different regions of the world. As the Chairman of the Society emphasized in his welcoming address, it was hoped that the Congress would widen the Society's horizons and contribute to the future development of research. It was clear from the number of participants and the variety of regions they represented their interest in the International Society for Criminology was far greater than at previous congresses;

(b) One hundred and seventy four different themes were debated at this Congress by leading experts from different regions of the world;

(c) This was the first congress of our Society to have attracted such a large audience. The Budapest meeting thus revealed an extraordinary variety of ideas and studies relating to criminology and criminal systems. The main themes discussed included the question of criminalization and decriminalization of behaviour with respect to white collar crime and crimes against the environment; the various types of response in terms of prevention; the role of social control; the criminal justice system; mediation; victims' rights; domestic violence; feminist approaches to criminology; economic crimes; the international outlook for drug control; control of traffic violations; police and criminal justice problems. It will be noted that the field of criminology is growing ever wider as we reflect on prevention strategies and the development of criminal and social policies.

(d) Publications

The Society's publications are as follows: a quarterly Newsletter, which establishes an ongoing communication among its members and includes book reviews and the International Annals of Criminology, a scientific journal, which is published half-yearly in three languages (English, French, Spanish), and has a large readership.

1/ The previous conferences were held in Rome (1938), Paris (1950), London (1955), The Hague (1960), Montreal (1965), Madrid (1970), Belgrade (1973), Lisbon (1978), Vienna (1983) and Hamburg (1988).

III

The activities of the International Society for Criminology for the period under review, as briefly described above, are in keeping with the Society's objectives and also come within the scope of the United Nations action in the area of crime prevention.

11. INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR RESEARCH ON AGGRESSION

(Category II)

The International Society for Research on Aggression (ISRA) was founded in 1972 for the purpose of encouraging the discovery and exchange of scientific information on the causes and consequences of aggression and for the development of knowledge and techniques that might reduce harmful aggression. The Society is non-partisan, but its activities are intended to promote human welfare through enhanced knowledge of the causes and control of aggressive behaviour.

ISRA was founded with the intent to be a broadly interdisciplinary society that would study and address the vast and complex problems of destructive violence, aggression and warfare. The Society's founding members determined that owing to intercultural differences in the expression and control of violence, and the international nature of warfare, a society formed to focus on the study of aggression would best serve the scientific community and the world through the maintaining of international membership.

The membership is international, representing over 34 countries, with over 400 dues-paying members. There are two classes of members: Fellows (scholars who have made substantial contributions on problems of aggression) and Associates (scientific or professional persons who wish to support the goals of the Society, but are not themselves actively engaged in research on aggression). Both types of members have voting rights, but only Fellows may serve as officers.

The Society membership is interdisciplinary and includes anthropologists, biologists, physiologists, and sociologists as well as psychologists. The Society is composed about equally of members who study human aggression and members who study animal aggression. The primary activity of the Society is its biannual world scientific meeting whose venue alternates between the Eastern and Western hemispheres. The focus of these meetings is to promote s scholarly exchange of recent ideas between researchers from different countries using different methodologies. Regional meetings are usually held in off-years.

ISRA is responsible for the quarterly ISRA Bulletins which are sent to members and others who request placement on the mailing list. Additionally, the journal, Aggressive Behavior, is published quarterly by the society. Topics that are represented in the bulletins and journals include current research and innovation in the study and theory of human and animal aggression. The bulletin offers a forum for intellectual interaction, as well as notifies Society members of upcoming and past events.

ISRA has 18 council members, representing 13 countries and three editors overseeing publication endeavours.

The most recent, major project for ISRA was the twentieth anniversary World Meeting in Siena, Italy. The conference's theme was "From Conflict to Cooperation: Multidisciplinary Studies on Aggression in Animals and Humans". Three days of the meeting were organized into plenary lectures and parallel symposia and paper/poster thematic sessions on topics like defence mechanisms in

humans and animals, sex differences in perception and response to threat, and evolutionary perspectives of aggression, as well as many more. The Conference was a great success and again offered a healthy exchange of ideas about both human and animal aggression.

As far as the Society's inclusion in United Nations activities, in 1990 a handbook of consultants to the United Nations was in the works and included ISRA members who had responded to the request placed in the ISRA Bulletin. The purpose of the directory is to encourage United Nations personnel, delegates and non-governmental organizations at the United Nations to seek the counsel of psychologists and other allied professionals whenever appropriate, especially in the planning and evaluation of negotiations, programmes, and field projects. The directory was completed for distribution in summer 1992.

A follow-up study to evaluate the effectiveness of the directory is being pursued and, perhaps, based on this evaluation, there will take place an updating and reissuing of the directory.

The organization has been writing to various United Nations subdivisions concerning the use of war and the progress towards peace that the United Nations is expediting. Occasionally, ISRA members are called upon by the United Nations to report on their research about violence and aggression, and the United Nations is aware of the World Meetings and other, smaller conferences that the Society hosts.

Future plans

The eleventh World Meeting of ISRA is scheduled for 6-10 July 1994 in Delray Beach, Florida. The format will follow the 1992 Siena Conference, with discussion of both the human and animal components of aggression.

12. ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN TRADE UNION UNITY

(Category I)

Introduction

The Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU) was created in April 1973 in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) by the constituent Congress of African Trade Union centres, as an expression of the free will of African workers, under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The Organization is divided into five zones based on geographical location as follows: East, West, Central, North and South. It is made up of 73 affiliates in 53 African countries with a membership of 30 million workers. Presently, it has created the following organs within its umbrella:

(a) Two specialized agencies;

(b) Nine trade secretariats;

(c) Four subregional organizations.

The specialized agencies and trade secretariats deal with a particular group of workers in the various sectors of the economy of Africa, while the subregional organizations coordinate the activities of their respective regions and submit regular reports to the OATUU secretariat.

Aims and objectives of OATUU

The aims and objectives of OATUU are:

(a) To coordinate and guide the activities of all national trade unions towards the objectives defined in the Constitution;

(b) To realize the unity of trade unions at the continental level as well as at the national level of member affiliates;

(c) To defend the material, social, economic, cultural and moral interests of the African working class;

(d) To work towards the harmonization of labour legislation and collective agreements in the continent of Africa;

(e) To protect and affirm the independence and personality of the African trade union movement at all levels;

(f) To win, reinforce and defend the democratic liberties of the trade unions;

(g) To represent and defend the interest of the trade union organizations and workers in every regional and international organization;

(h) To work for independence and African unity;

(i) To contribute to the achievement and consolidation of peace in the world;

(j) To give assistance to needy trade union organizations so as to reinforce the solidarity of workers;

(k) To defend the material and moral interests of migrant African workers in conjunction with the trade union organizations of the host countries;

(l) To fight against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and Zionism and their agents, as well as against feudalism and any other like form of organization in Africa, and to fight for the complete emancipation of her people;

(m) To liquidate the vestiges of colonialism and all the imposed structures, with a view to setting up a social order of democracy, progress and peace, based upon a scientifically planned development of African wealth for the benefit of Africa and to secure the education and promotion of the toiling masses of the continent, especially through:

(i) Full employment, industrialization and collectivization of the means of production;

(ii) Equality of all without distinction of sex, race, colour, creed or religion;

(iii) Encouraging of inter-African trade union exchanges of programmes and cooperation in every field, especially in the field of labour, between the Member States of OAU.

Internally, OATUU's major role relates to workers' education, the collating of information from all national trade union centres and the dissemination of such information, organization of seminars/workshops and the defence of human and trade union rights.

Internationally, it is independent of any international trade union organization. It maintains, however, fraternal relations with other friendly trade union organizations throughout the world, based mainly on brotherhood, on solidarity, on non-interference in each other's internal affairs and, above all, on respect of the independence and sovereignty of other trade union organizations world wide.

It also collaborates with other institutions/organizations, such as the Association of African Universities, the Pan African Youth Movement, the Pan African Women's Organization, the Pan African Writers Association, the ministries of labour in African countries and their employers' organizations.

Other roles played by OATUU

OATUU has observer status with OAU and consultative status with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). It plays active roles and makes valuable contributions, both oral and written, to the debates of the above.

OATUU has, on many occasions, condemned very strongly the brutality and mass arrests and killings of innocent people that has taken place in South Africa over the years, through protests to the South African regime, and press conferences denouncing the repression of the majority blacks by the apartheid-based regime. It has persistently asked African Governments to press for economic, military, oil and cultural embargoes against the racist regime and carried out the following further actions:

(a) Mobilization of African workers through its affiliates at the sessions of the OATUU General Council, Congresses, seminars, and so forth, and at international conferences attended by OATUU;

(b) Adoption of resolutions against apartheid by OATUU organs;

(c) Appeal to workers the world over to mount massive demonstration at all diplomatic missions representing the white minority regime, and to their Governments to sever links with South Africa;

(d) Discouraging of African workers and professionals from emigrating to South Africa;

(e) Making of contributions, continentally and internationally, to the fight for the complete elimination of apartheid alongside other bodies such as the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the OAU Labour Commission, and the Southern Africa Labour Commission.

Solidarity with the Palestinian people and workers

OATUU has, on many occasions, expressed its total solidarity with the Palestinian people and workers. OATUU has participated in a number of international conferences in solidarity with Palestinian people and workers. OATUU has reaffirmed the African working class's solidarity with and sympathy for the Palestinian people, with the Palestine Liberation Organization as its legitimate representative. OATUU is a member of the International Trade Union Committee for Solidarity with the People and Workers of Palestine.

OATUU also attends annually meetings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which are organized during the ILO Conference in Geneva, with its other trade union partners, namely the International Conference of Free Trade Union (IFTU), the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), the Wold Confederation of Labour (WCL) and the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions (ICATU).

Peace activities and struggle against violations of human and trade union rights

OATUU has been playing a significant role with respect to world peace and security. It has taken part in activities of peace organizations, like the World Peace Council, and other non-nuclear-related peace activities. OATUU's contribution to world peace has received recognition in the form of commendation from the United Nations and therefore OATUU, among other recipients, was awarded a Certificate of "Peace Messenger" by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in September 1987.

International Centre of Trade Union Rights Administrative Council meetings

OATUU has, over the years, been taking part in the Administrative Council meetings of the International Centre of Trade Union Rights (ICTUR) at its annual meetings in Geneva during the annual session of the International Labour Conference, and has been making valuable contributions during the Council's deliberations. It has also been working closely with Amnesty International on the problems of human and trade union rights.

African internal conflicts

OATUU is very much concerned about numerous fratricidal civil wars in the African continent, such as those in Somalia, the Sudan, Djibouti, Liberia, Angola, Zaire, the Congo, Togo, Ghana, Rwanda and Burundi, just to mention a few, resulting in the loss of human life and property, destruction of infrastructure, epidemics, hunger and so forth. It has therefore intervened in these countries through dialogue, protest messages and press communiqués calling for peace and also through resolutions adopted at the sessions of its General Council and Congress.

In view of the existence of the situations mentioned above, OATUU has set up a Trade Union Committee to look into the disputes bringing about these conflicts and to find ways of solving them peacefully. An example of this approach was demonstrated in the handling of the conflict between Senegal and Mauritania. A Committee composed of Mali, Guinea, Mauritania, Senegal and Egypt, which was set up by OATUU and met in Cairo, Egypt, resolved the differences between the two countries in the spirit of the African tradition and of African unity.

Violation of human and trade union rights

OATUU and its affiliates have been sending protest messages condemning such violations and, through resolutions, asking the Governments concerned to do all within their power to resolve their differences and put an end to such devastating wars and to restore peace and security in the interest of unity and development. It also appealed to friendly international organizations to send similar protest messages.

It has been sending complaints on all cases of the violation of trade union rights in Africa to the Director-General of ILO.

13. PAN-AFRICAN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION

The General Secretariat of the Pan-African Women's Organization (PAWO) is responsible for follow-up to the recommendations of the Secretary-General of PAWO as contained in the draft programme of action submitted at the seventh congress in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

It became clear after years of work and negotiation, that the organization needed a permanent representative to the United Nations system. Thus, the new General Secretariat includes an Office for International Organizations, based in New York.

The desire of PAWO to cooperate with all organizations pursuing the same goals was reaffirmed.

PAWO must attend and participate fully in the major discussions and meetings on the integration of women in development through their effective and efficient participation.

In the context of its continuing collaboration with OAU, whose Charter it supports, PAWO attended the following meetings:

(a) The Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs (Budget session);

(b) The Assembly of Heads of State and Government;

(c) The Council of Ministers of Social Affairs;

(d) Various seminars addressing women's issues organized by or under the auspices of OAU.

Major meetings held under United Nations auspices

(a) International Conference on Families, 1994;

(b) Preparatory Meeting for the Fourth World Conference on Women at Dakar, Senegal, November 1994 (Africa region);

(c) Fourth World Conference on Women scheduled to be held from 4 to 15 September 1995 in Beijing, China;

(d) NGO Conference, March 1994, New York;

(e) Preparatory Committee of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council for the Fourth World Conference on Women at Beijing, March 1994, New York;

(f) Meetings of the Regional Centre for Cultural Action (RCCA) and the Arab-African Centre for Research and Leadership Training for the Education and Rehabilitation of the Blind (CARF) - Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Addis Ababa.

PAWO cooperated with ECA:

(i) To establish the Federation of African Women Entrepreneurs;

(ii) To establish the Bank for African Women;

(iii) In the ratification of various conventions, particularly the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women;

(g) On a joint OAU - United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) meeting on children held at Dakar in November 1992;

(h) In participating in establishing peace in Angola between the Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

Official meetings of PAWO

Meetings:

(a) General Secretariat, March 1993, Luanda, Angola;

(b) PAWO Council, Preparatory to the Fourth World Conference on Women, in 1994 at Conakry, Guinea;

(c) A planned seminar on access to credit;

(d) Visits to member organizations of PAWO:

(i) Central Africa (Congo-Zaire);

(ii) East Africa;

(iii) North Africa;

(iv) West Africa;

(v) Establishment of the "Sally Mugabe Foundation";

(e) Contacts with Heads of State and Government at the OAU summit, in Dakar and other host countries of the OAU Conference;

(f) Meetings and visits to international organizations:

(i) African Development Bank (ADB);

(ii) West African Economic Community (WAEC);

(iii) West African Documentation and Information Centre;

(iv) Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS);

(v) Southern Africa Development Community (SADC);

(vi) United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO);

(vii) European Economic Community (EEC);

(viii) Pan-African Youth Movement (PYM);

(ix) Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO);

(x) World Peace Council;

(xi) Chinese Women's Organization;

(xii) Cuban Women's Organization;

(xiii) Russian Women's Organization;

(xiv) Arab Women's Organization;

(xv) Women's International Democratic Federation;

(xvi) Socialist International Women;

(xvii) Inter-African Socialist and Democratic Organization;

(xviii) Pan African Family Organization.

The implementation of this programme has been effective in promoting greater participation of African women in development. The Secretariat should continue to raise the awareness of the Heads of State and Government and attract their interest in the various activities undertaken by PAWO. The General Secretariat will try to interest them in financing women's projects on the national and inter-African level.

14. ST. JOAN'S INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE

(Category II)

1. Saint Joan's International Alliance (hereinafter, Alliance) is an organization of Catholics whose purpose is to secure equal rights and opportunities for women and men in Church, State and Society. The Alliance welcomes as associate members those of other communions who share our aims and efforts. Our work often focuses on matters within the Roman Catholic Church, an international organization which influences both the cultures and the Governments of the world. The Alliance was founded in London, England, in 1911 and is the progeny of the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society. The Alliance has National Sections in Belgium, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Italy, and the United States of America. Individual members at large are in Germany, Switzerland and Zaire. Funds are obtained primarily from membership dues and donations. The Alliance was represented in New York, in Vienna, at UNESCO in Paris.

2. The Alliance's main representative in Vienna participated in the non-governmental organization Consultation on Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women in 1990, and attended a part of the following session of the Commission on the Status of Women. Both the main representative and the alternative representative participate in the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) meetings in Paris. Information about United Nations activities is distributed via the publications of the Alliance: The Catholic Citizen (English), L'Alliance (French), and beginning in 1990, Alleanza (Italian). These publications go not only to Alliance members but also to libraries, universities and members of the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

3. The International Council of the Alliance, which meets every two years, reaffirmed support, in Rome in 1989 and at Oxford, England, in 1991, for the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, and urged the National Sections to work for ratification if their countries had not already ratified. The United States Section concentrated on the United States Bishops' pastoral letter on the concerns of women which was being prepared and even now after three drafts remains unfinished.

4. Representation at the United Nations

Our Alliance was represented in New York at the Economic and Social Council in 1988 and 1989.

In Vienna our representative was actively involved in the Non-Governmental Organizations' mid-term consultations on the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (February 1990) and attended a part of the regular session of the Commission on the Status of Women which followed these consultations. Our publication L'Alliance gave an account of this involvement and repeatedly urged our sections to increase their foreign contacts, including contacts with women's groups in developing countries.

The Alliance is actively represented in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). L'Alliance publishes news from this source on a regular basis.

The Alliance also has links with the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council, international Catholic centres for non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the United Nations in New York, Geneva and Vienna, and in particular with the Catholic Centre for UNESCO in Paris, where Mrs. Stephan, former President of the French section, was elected a trustee of the Centre's fund and our Alliance has been regularly and actively represented by Ms. Thérèse Royer and Ms. Anne-Marie Arbeit.

5. Involvement in United Nations activities

We have supported the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in all our written communications and in all our activities; in particular, we have urged States parties to comply with all their commitments under the Convention.

The Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 1949 remains one of our major areas of concern. We are continuing to lobby various bodies in the Catholic hierarchy to ensure that the Holy See finally agrees to ratify this Convention. Our official request to the Holy Father on 8 April 1981 having proved unsuccessful, we made another direct approach on this issue to the delegate of the Holy See at the United Nations in Vienna in February 1990.

The issues of procuring, "sex tourism", prevention through education and assistance to victims of prostitution both in our own countries and in the third world have been the subject of numerous seminars and discussions in our sections and in articles which have appeared in our publications.

The French section has mounted a particularly vigorous campaign in the media and has lobbied the French Government regarding the use of the official telecommunications network (MINITEL) to advertise prostitution.

In addition, and in accordance with resolutions of the World Health Organization, all our sections have mounted a campaign to combat female genital mutilation, a tradition which is practised in a number of countries. In the first place, we must break the taboo surrounding the issue and expose the damaging effects of the practice. We are also urging all religions (Christians included) to denounce the custom which certain African peoples wrongly believe is ordained by divine will.

Our British section organized a public meeting on discrimination against women in the British judicial and penal system. Since then, one committee member from our Alliance has been appointed part-time spiritual counsellor in the prison system. The section has also questioned Government ministers on the issue of female genital mutilation and the shortage of low-cost housing. The

ecclesiastical authorities are being asked to stop encouraging battered women in all cases to stay with their violent husbands, no matter what the risk.

The campaign against preference for male children and protection of girl children: Our publications have devoted a number of articles to this topic. Our delegate at the United Nations in Vienna started a petition for the protection of female children and circulated it among non-governmental organizations at the mid-term non-governmental organizations' consultations in Vienna in 1990.

We have also been involved in campaigns to halt violence against women (everywhere, but particularly in Great Britain), to assist young North African immigrant women (in France), and to obtain child support payments for women who are separated or divorced and to disseminate information about what the United Nations is doing, and particularly the United Nations Development Fund for Women, to assist very poor rural women (in Belgium). Our publications are increasingly carrying short news items about new women's networks and the status of women in all continents.

Our delegates have also emphasized the urgency of various social problems affecting women within the forum of the International Catholic Organizations (ICO). We are the only truly feminist organization associated with the ICO Conference, which from the social point of view is an extremely important force in the third world. Despite our very limited resources, our influence in the Conference is considerable because we speak frankly and freely on key issues (such as birth control) which other Catholic groups dare not address. In this forum we establish useful contacts with delegates from all over the world during informal discussions and we insist that women's needs and women's projects be taken into account.

We have taken an active part in two ICO General Assemblies at Annecy and Rome. We also participated in the first major meeting with East European Catholic intellectuals ("Pax Romana" held in Fribourg, Switzerland, September-October 1990); our delegate took the opportunity to introduce our Alliance and explain the difficulties facing our feminist campaign in the Catholic Church; it was our first direct contact with these intellectuals who wanted to know more about our activities!

6. In the religious sphere

A very important aspect of our work centres on the advancement of women in religion, particularly in Catholicism. Many of our members are theologians who are very active in the ecclesiastical empowerment of women, and some of them are professors of Catholic or Anglican theology.

We have submitted official requests to the Vatican, to national bishops' conferences and to the Catholic organizations' conference with a view to taking an active part in the Decade of Church Solidarity with Women launched by the World Council of Churches (1988-1998).

Our members, mainly those from various European countries, have taken part in major international women's ecumenical and interreligious meetings (Forum of Christian Women of Europe, Association of European Women Theologians, Symposium on Women in Monotheistic Religions). Some of our members have published books during the past four years on a wide range of topics concerning women and religion (in Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, etc.) We have strengthened our ties with other Christian Churches, including Orthodox Churches (particularly in France), the Protestant Church (everywhere), and the Anglican Church. We have made good contacts with eminent women from other religions, including Islam, Hinduism, and Judaism.

In Great Britain and Italy in particular, our sections have been extremely active in organizing meetings, contributing vigorously to discussions and giving talks and interviews to the press on women's issues in Holy Scripture and the Church.

The British section has prepared educational material on women's experiences and their influence in the Churches. It has also collated information on theology courses devoted to the study of the relations between women and religions.

The United States has carried out major studies on successive drafts of the Letter from the American Bishops to Women; it has played a leading role in exchanges between the bishops and Catholic women's organizations. Following our two General Assemblies and before the Synod of Rome on the training of priests (1990), our Alliance submitted various requests on behalf of women to the Vatican and our national bishops. The issue of women's access to the priesthood is a constant theme, as is our insistence on women's participation in doctrinal and moral decisions - particularly with regard to birth control. Our members have worked very hard and written a number of articles in the press on all these topics, and in addition they have dealt with non-sexist reinterpretation of scripture, women's access to theology teaching, the adoption of a liturgy and a language that takes account of women and the future of nuns who have taken lifetime vows.

15. WOMEN'S WORLD BANKING

(Category II)

Women's World Banking (WWB) is a global not-for-profit financial institution, established in 1979, to advance and promote the full economic participation of women. WWB has over 50 affiliates in over 40 countries in the regions of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, North America and Europe. The WWB network opens access to finance, information and markets for women micro- and small entrepreneurs.

WWB network activities are designed to address the needs of women in micro and small business around the world, particularly those who have not had access to credit, savings instruments, markets and business know-how. WWB's basic objectives are to build women's roles in transforming local and global economies by building strong, self-sustaining affiliate organizations that are capable of delivering services to larger numbers of women entrepreneurs in micro and small businesses. WWB's core principles uphold women as dynamic economic agents, backing local initiatives and institutions, and building self-sustaining services, mutual accountability for results, lateral learning across the network, innovating through learning, and strong local-global linkages.

WWB programmes are developed in the areas of (a) institutional development: financial management and credit management training, technical assistance tailored to affiliate needs, affiliate exchanges, best practice workshops and regional and global meetings; (b) financial products and services, including the loan guarantee agreement negotiating leveraged lines of credit with financial institutions, capitalization, and brokering; (c) best practice training and enterprise networks; (d) policy and research; and (e) products: technical news bulletins, technical notes, manuals and videos.

Primary funding support for the WWB capital fund continues to come from the Governments of the Netherlands and Norway. The Canadian international Development Agency (CIDA) continues to be a strong partner of WWB. The regional divisions of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) support WWB programmes in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Overseas Development Administration (ODA), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, funds WWB products. Fund-raising is ongoing with foundations such as the Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation for overall programmes and those specific to the North American and European regions.

Relations with the United Nations during the period of 1988-1991

During this period WWB maintained a close relationship with the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and UNDP at the top management and working levels by participating in regular meetings to discuss strategies and collaboration at the local and global levels.

In 1991, the WWB President participated with UNIFEM in the Donor Committee on Small and Medium Enterprise Development, chaired by the World Bank. WWB was the only non-donor participating as a resource organization to share best practice. The WWB President attended meetings with regional and top management

on collaboration at regional and global levels. The WWB President was a member of the Financial Sector Development Expert Group, organized by the United Nations.

The WWB President participated in various other United Nations meetings and conferences.

WWB participated on a regular basis in regional meetings of UNDP resident representatives. WWB President and senior Program Officers attended meetings with top managers of the UNDP administration and deputies on WWB experience in opening women entrepreneurs' access to credit. WWB has shared its best practice technical notes on micro-enterprise credit and savings, impact evaluation, training, and commercial linkages with UNDP managers both in New York and at the country level. Select WWB affiliates started establishing relations to explore funding collaboration with UNIFEM locally, notably with the Kenya Women's Finance Trust (KWFT) and the Women's Entrepreneurial Association of Nepal (WEAN).